



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/854,723	05/14/2001	Michael L. Heubel	BELL-0068/00248	8659
38952	7590	03/21/2005	EXAMINER	
WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP ONE LIBERTY PLACE - 46TH FLOOR PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			FOX, BRYAN J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	
DATE MAILED: 03/21/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/854,723	Applicant(s) HEUBEL ET AL.	
	Examiner Bryan J Fox	Art Unit 2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 6, 2004 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 5-11 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy et al. (US006377825B1) in view of Meidan et al. (US005509048A) and further in view of Wendelrup (US 20020066115A1).

Regarding claim 1, Kennedy et al. discloses a hands-free wireless communication system with an interface module (see column 2, lines 30-32) between a wireless communication device and car (see column 1, lines 6-9) including a data port to receive data from the wireless device (see column 6, lines 27-34 and figure 3), which reads on the claimed "first data port that is adapted to be coupled to the data output port of the portable communications device, the first data port for receiving data from the portable communications device". Also, the interface may include an interface 348 for interconnecting the interface module 106 to various external subsystems 378 (see column 7, lines 60-62 and figure 3) and external subsystems 378 may include a screen for displaying textual information (see column 27, lines 47-50). Kennedy et al. fails to teach that the remote display device is a projection display device.

In a similar field of endeavor, Meidan et al. discloses the use of a projection display in conjunction with a wireless device (see column 3, lines 36-41 and figure 8).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kennedy et al. with Meidan et al. to include the projection display in order to provide an easy to read display in a car. The combination of Kennedy et al. and Meidan et al. fails to expressly disclose that the information from the cellular telephone is received from a remote location and that the portable communication device comprises a processor for converting the received remote data into the representation of the remote data displayed on the remote projection display.

In a similar field of endeavor, Wendelrup discloses a mobile phone that receives video signals through the antenna and radio circuit and converts them from digital to

analog signals, then modulates them to form a standard video signal so that any television receiver could accept the signals and be used as a display unit (see paragraph 35).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al and Meidan with Wendelrup to include the above conversion of signals received for external display in order to allow for better viewing as suggested by Wendelrup (see paragraph 41) and to allow information gathering from a wide variety of sources.

Regarding claim 5, 6, and 7, the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup discloses that the wireless device may be any communication device capable of wireless communication (see Kennedy et al. column 1, lines 5-9).

Regarding claim 8, Kennedy et al fails to expressly disclose that the remote projection display device provides the projected display on an automobile windshield.

In a similar field of endeavor, Meidan et al. discloses that the screen 278 is positioned at a windshield portion of the vehicle 199 (see Meidan et al. column 6, lines 15-16 and figures 2 and 8).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kennedy et al. with Meidan et al. to include the projection display positioned at a windshield portion of the vehicle in order to provide an easy to read display in a car. The combination of Kennedy et al. and Meidan et al. fails to expressly disclose that the information from the cellular telephone is received from a remote location and that the portable communication device comprises a processor for converting the received

remote data into the representation of the remote data displayed on the remote projection display.

In a similar field of endeavor, Wendelrup discloses a mobile phone that receives video signals through the antenna and radio circuit and converts them from digital to analog signals, then modulates them to form a standard video signal so that any television receiver could accept the signals and be used as a display unit (see paragraph 35).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al and Meidan with Wendelrup to include the above conversion of signals received for external display in order to allow for better viewing as suggested by Wendelrup (see paragraph 41) and to allow information gathering from a wide variety of sources.

Regarding claim 9, Kennedy et al fails to disclose that the remote projection display device is a heads-up display device integrated into an automobile.

In a similar field of endeavor, Meidan et al discloses that the visual signal display 172 (see Meidan et al. figure 1) comprises a heads-up display in a vehicle (see Meidan et al. column 4, lines 58-59 and figures 2 and 8).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kennedy et al. with Meidan et al. to include the projection display positioned at a windshield portion of the vehicle in order to provide an easy to read display in a car. The combination of Kennedy et al. and Meidan et al. fails to expressly disclose that the information from the cellular telephone is received from a remote location and that the

portable communication device comprises a processor for converting the received remote data into the representation of the remote data displayed on the remote projection display.

In a similar field of endeavor, Wendelrup discloses a mobile phone that receives video signals through the antenna and radio circuit and converts them from digital to analog signals, then modulates them to form a standard video signal so that any television receiver could accept the signals and be used as a display unit (see paragraph 35).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al and Meidan with Wendelrup to include the above conversion of signals received for external display in order to allow for better viewing as suggested by Wendelrup (see paragraph 41) and to allow information gathering from a wide variety of sources.

Regarding claim 10, Kennedy et al. discloses a hands-free wireless communication system in a vehicle including a data port to receive data from the wireless device (see column 6, lines 27-34 and figure 3), the wireless device having a connector 116 that provides data to the interface (see column 6, lines 27-30), which reads on the claimed "portable communications device having an externally accessible data output port". The interface includes a pocket 104 that holds the telephone 102 securely in place (see column 6, lines 30-31 and figure 1A), which reads on the claimed "cradle comprising a housing that is adapted to receive the portable communication device". The pocket also includes an electrical connector 124 that connects to the

phone connector 116 described above (see column 6, lines 1-5), which reads on the claimed "interface for coupling the data output of the portable communications device to the housing", and also the interface may include an interface 348 for interconnecting the interface module 106 to various external subsystems 378 (see column 7, lines 60-62 and figure 3) and external subsystems 378 may include a screen for displaying textual information (see column 27, lines 47-50). The system disclosed by Kennedy et al. further includes a processor 348 for communicating with the external systems 378 as can be seen in figure 3. The processor converts telephone control and other signals between the proprietary interface of the communications device and the application programming device of the system, which reads on the claimed invention with a processor for receiving the communications data via the first interface and forwarding the received data to the remote projection display device via the second interface in a suitable format. The system disclosed by Kennedy et al. fails to teach the use of a projection display.

In a similar field of endeavor, Meidan et al. discloses the use of a projection display in conjunction with a wireless device (see column 3, lines 36-41 and figure 8).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kennedy et al. with Meidan et al. to include the projection display in order to provide an easy to read display in a car. The combination of Kennedy et al. and Meidan et al. fails to expressly disclose that the information from the cellular telephone is received from a remote location and that the portable communication device comprises

a processor for converting the received remote data into the representation of the remote data displayed on the remote projection display.

In a similar field of endeavor, Wendelrup discloses a mobile phone that receives video signals through the antenna and radio circuit and converts them from digital to analog signals, then modulates them to form a standard video signal so that any television receiver could accept the signals and be used as a display unit (see paragraph 35).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al and Meidan with Wendelrup to include the above conversion of signals received for external display in order to allow for better viewing as suggested by Wendelrup (see paragraph 41) and to allow information gathering from a wide variety of sources.

Regarding claim 11, Kennedy et al fails to disclose a cable adapted to couple the second interface to the projection display device.

In a similar field of endeavor, Meidan et al discloses that a wire 290 and may be used to connect to the projecting element 284 (see Meidan et al. column 6, lines 29-32 and figure 2).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kennedy et al. with Meidan et al. to include wired connection to the projecting element in order to provide a cost-effective interface that avoids interference. The combination of Kennedy et al. and Meidan et al. fails to expressly disclose that the information from the cellular telephone is received from a remote location and that the

portable communication device comprises a processor for converting the received remote data into the representation of the remote data displayed on the remote projection display.

In a similar field of endeavor, Wendelrup discloses a mobile phone that receives video signals through the antenna and radio circuit and converts them from digital to analog signals, then modulates them to form a standard video signal so that any television receiver could accept the signals and be used as a display unit (see paragraph 35).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al and Meidan with Wendelrup to include the above conversion of signals received for external display in order to allow for better viewing as suggested by Wendelrup (see paragraph 41) and to allow information gathering from a wide variety of sources.

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup discloses the use of a serial bus (see Kennedy et al. column 9, lines 65-66), which reads on the claimed "first interface is a serial port connector and the second interface is a serial port connector".

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup discloses a system where a pocket connects a telephone to an interface both mechanically and electrically (see Kennedy et al. column 5, line 63 – column 6, line 10 and figure 1A), which reads on the claimed "a connection between the first interface

Art Unit: 2686

and the data output port of the portable communications device is achieved upon receipt of the portable communications device into the housing”.

Claims 2, 3, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy et al. in view of Meidan et al. and Wendelrup as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Klausner (US006489934B1).

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup fails to expressly disclose the reformatting of the display in the manner claimed.

In a similar field of endeavor, Klausner discloses a cellular phone with a built in projector display with a display controller 5 that formats the received data to provide the properly formatted data to display driver 6 for subsequent display (see column 3, lines 35-59 and figure 2), which reads on the claimed data translator that “formats the data received from the portable communications device into the format from which the remote projection display device can provide the projected display”.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup with Klausner to include the above reformatting display in order to provide the user with a more readable display of data.

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup fails to expressly disclose the use of a scrolling display as claimed.

In a similar field of endeavor, Klausner teaches the use of a display where the user scrolls through pages (see column 1, lines 30-35). The scrolling device must include a means to control the scrolling as well.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup with Klausner to include the above scrolling display in order to provide the user with a way to view information that is too large for his display.

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup fails to teach the reformatting of the display in the manner claimed.

In a similar field of endeavor, Klausner discloses a cellular phone with a built in projector display with a display controller 5 that formats the received data to provide the properly formatted data to display driver 6 for subsequent display (see column 3, lines 35-59 and figure 2), which reads on the claimed data translator that "formats the data received from the portable communications device into the format from which the remote projection display device can provide the projected display".

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup with Klausner to include the above reformatting display in order to provide the user with a more readable display of data.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup fails to teach the use of a scrolling display.

In a similar field of endeavor, Klausner teaches the use of a display where the user scrolls through pages (see column 1, lines 30-35). The scrolling display must include a means to control the scrolling as well.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup with Klausner to include the above scrolling display in order to provide the user with a way to view information that is too large for his display.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kennedy et al., Meidan et al, Wendelrup and Klausner as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Tsai (US006339700B1).

The combination of Kennedy et al., Meidan et al, Wendelrup and Klausner fails to teach the use of a steering wheel to control the functions of a phone.

In a similar field of endeavor, Tsai teaches a telephone dialer mounted on a steering wheel (see column 2, lines 20-29).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al, Wendelrup and Klausner to include a control device on the steering wheel in order to allow a user to control a mobile phone without needing to turn his head during driving.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy et al. in view of Meidan et al. and Wendelrup as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Lebby et al. (US006115618A).

The combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup fails to disclose the use of a wireless link in the interface module.

In a similar field of endeavor, Lebby et al. discloses a portable electronic device with removable display and a wireless communication port 29, as a means for communication of signals between the remote display and portable communications equipment (see column 3, lines 2-7).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Kennedy et al, Meidan et al. and Wendelrup with Lebby et al. to include the above wireless link in order to eliminate the need to have another wire installed.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 and 13-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bryan J Fox whose telephone number is (703) 305-8994. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (703) 305-4379. The fax phone

Art Unit: 2686

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Bryan Fox
March 7, 2005

Marsha D Banks-Harold
MARSHA D. BANKS-HAROLD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600